Daily & Eagle

ON THE SHORE

hase O stormy wind, thy walling! Crase thy roaring, restless sea! All night long thy billows beating. Like strong souls in agony On the tempest, landward sweeping, Sailor voices come to me, ing on an angry sea.

Long I watched her in the offing, Till the night shut down the day Sleepless watchers still are waiting For their kindred long away: Peering through the stormy darkness, With their weary, anxious eyes, Watching, waiting, hoping, fearing, While the waters higher rise.

Cease, O cease, thou roaring ocean! Hear you not my bitter cry? O'er my loved your waters rolling, In your sunless caves they lie. And my eyes o'erflow with weeping When I bear those billows moan Oh, the hearts that thou hast broken. Only to their God are known

Australian Theory of War.

A novel theory of naval war proposed by a correspondent to The Sydney Morning Herald is: "As soon as war is declared let the New South Wales government purchase a dezen fast steamers of, say, 300 tons, and convert them into gigantic torpedoes by placing, say, 100 tons of gunpowder in their bows (the steamers to be divided into many water tight compartments), the vessel to be steered and the gunpowder exploded by one man in a bullet proof tower at the stern, mock men being stationed about the ship to draw the enemy's fire from this par ticular turret. Now, sir, I am convinced that this plan could be cheaply carried into effect, and that there would be hundreds of applicants for the honor of steering these vessels against an invading freet."-New

Republican Poetry for Democrats.

And if saked what state he hails from
The sad reply shall he:

"He renounced the only home he had,
And mary a voce has he."

—Buffalo Express.

BUCKEYES IN CONGRESS.

Ohio Delegation at the National Capital-The "Big Four"-A Body of Wide Awake,

[Special Washington Correspondence.] It speaks well for the Buckeye delegation in the House that its leader is that alliter stive Quaker, "Bold, Bad Ben Butter-worth." Like most of his colleagues, he was born in Ohio, and received his educa tion there. Mr. Butterworth is one of the leading men on the Republican side of the er. He is one of the finished speak - ers of the House, and is schelarly and doctrinairish in his way of putting things. No man can be more true to a friend or his rictions, or fight harder for either, then Ben Butterworth. He is a man of generous and liberal instincts, and possesses qualities that men delight to admire.

Charles E. Brown, also of the Cincinnati delegation, is like his colleague, Mr. Butterworth, a Quaker. He was born in the dis trict be represents and educated at Miami University. He spent five years in Louis-isiana before the war serving as tutor, and isiana before the war serving as tutor, and in his leisure reading law. He entered the army as a private and came out a Brevet lier. . General Grant, in 1872, appointed him United States Pension agent at Cinginnati, and he held the place until Hayes



STRATOR SHERMAN.

was inaugurated. General Brown is fiftyfour years old, and this is his second term in

Congress. Elihu S. Williams was born in the Buckeye State; was a student in Antioch College; read law at Dayton, and served in the Union army throughout the war. At the surrender he found himself stationed at Carthage, Tenn.; there he made his home, or Attorney-General for the Sixth Budicial district for the State, and in 1867 lareceiving an election to the State Legis-lature. Mr. Brown is now fifty-three years old, and this is his first term in Congress.

Yoder is the negative

man from the Fourth district. It is a Swiss nomen-ancient, rugged and pure as the Alps. There are no better-hearted or more thrifty people than the Swiss settlers in Ohio, and they furnished some of the bravest soldiers in the war. Mr. Yoder was born in Holmes County, O. He enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Twentyeighth Ohio Infantry, rose to the rank of Lieutenant, and served till the end of the war. Then he studied medicine and practiced his profession for eighteen years. He was elected mayor of Black. He was elected mayor of Bluffton, O.; served as member of the State Democratic Executive Committee; was elected Judge of the Probate Court of Allen County, O., and served from February, 1882, till October, 1886, when he resigned, and was elected to the Fiftieth Congress.

Judge George Ebbert Seney, of the Tiffin the delegation who are not natives of Ohio. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1832, but remained a resident of the Keystone State only a short six mouths, when his parents to Ohio. He was admitted to the har in Tiffin, and has practiced there thirty-five years. He was an elector on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket, and the year following was made Judge of the Third Judicial district. He held a quartermaster's position during the last two years of the Tar; this is his fifth year in Congress. and he wields an important influence in State and National politics. He has been a

Democrat all his life M. M. Boothman is a self-made Ohio boy, who was brought up on a farm until the war led him away from his home. In a charge on the rebel works at Jonesborough in 1864 be received a bad gun-shot wound which set him his left leg; he went home pretty well sick of the war and hardly knew what to do for a livelihood. The quiet and rest made necessary by his wounds he turned to account by studying law; by alternate eaching, working and studying, for he was without the funds necessary to secure a good education, he finally secured his de gree as a law graduate of Michigan University. He was elected treasurer of Williams County in 1873 and held the office six years; he was practionig law when he was

elected to the Fiftieth Congress.

James E. Campbell, et Hamilton, was orn in Middletown, O., in 1843. He served in the navy during the war, was presecut-ing atorney of butler County, O., from 1576 to 1530, and was elected to the Forty-ighth and Forty-ninth Congresses.

Mr. Kennedy, the member from the onth district, is a solid, well-read lawyer. was born in Bellefontaine, O., in 1840. At the first call for troops in 1861 he ensted as a private in a company of three red to staff duty, and appointed Assist-t Adjutant-General of volunteers with born in the old town of Pomfret, where his

rank of Captain. He served in the armies of West Virginia, Potomac, Cumberland and the Shenandoah, on the staffs Generals Scammon, Girard, Cook and Han-



SENATOR PATNE.

ock, holding the respective rank of Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brevet-Brigadier. He was admitted to the bar after the war.

William C. Cooper, of Mount Vernon, is an old stager. He was born at Mount Vernon, O., in 1932. He has held a long list of offices; was prosecuting attorney January, 1859-60; mayor of the city of Mount Vernon, 1862-64; member of the General Assembly, 1872-74; Judge-Advocate-General of the State, 1879. This is his second term.

The Toledo district sends a man to Washington who was once a baggage-master. This decidedly American way of securing self-government has proved its wisdom, for Hon. Jacob Romeis is a man of more than ordinary ability and character: ie makes a good representative. In the committee-room he is level-headed, reasonable and industrious. On the floor of the House he votes right up to the mark with his Republican colleagues, and enjoys their esteem. He is the man who beat Frank Hurd, the Free-Trade John the Baptist, who came out of the Ohio wilderness to go up and down the country, educating the American working-man in the art of cutting his own throat. Mr. Romeis was born in Weisenbach, Bavaria; in 1847 he came with his parents to Buffele, N. Y. In 1870 he was elected mayor of Toledo, and was twice re-elected. This is his second term in Congress.

The Keystone State gives another Congressman to Ohio in the person of Albert Clifton Thompson, of the Portsmouth district. He received his education at Jeffer-son College, was admitted to the bar in 1864, served on the probate and common pleas bench twelve years, and before that was a soldier in the Union army, until be had to be discharged for wounds received in battle. He entered Congress with the Forty-ninth, and was re-elected.

The modest gentleman who represents the Twelfth district is Jacob J. Pugsley. He is a Dutchess County New Yorker about ferty years old. He was brought up in Ohio and graduated at Miami University. He has been a member of both branches of the Onio Legislature. His business is the law.

An Ohio member who is considered as a marked and coming man is Joseph H. Outhwaite, of the Columbus district. He is a native of Cleveland, and began life as a high-school teacher in Zanesville. For three years he was a principal of a gram-mar school in Columbus. While supporting himself by teaching he studied law, and, for four years until 1871, he practiced in Osceola, Mo. Returning to Columbus, he was elected and re-elected prosecuting attorney. Mr. Outhwaite has undertaken, as chairman of the Pacific Railroads Commission, to solve the Government's problem, how to make the Pacific roads pay their debts; his labors have not yet reached a conclusion, but his constituency will, undoubtedly, give him all the time he wants to work out the puzzle.

Judge Charles P. Wickham, of the Norwalk district, illustrated what we are coming to when the American people cease to migrate from one part of the country to another, and settle down into permanent and established modes of living. He was born, reared, educated and elected to Congress on the same quarter-section in the old and prosperous town of Norwalk. In early life he was a printer, but his mind turned to the law naturally, and in 1858 he was admitted. He calisted as a private in 1961, and remained in service until July, 1865, reaching the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was elected and re-elected presecuting attorney after the war, and finally he was elevated to the Common Pleas bench in 1800, being reelected in 1855, although the district was



2. SENET. S. CROUSE.

4. ROMEIS. 5. BUTTERWORTH. 10 PUGSLET.

strongly Democratic. He had not seen serv-Charles Henry Grosvenor represents the Athens district. He is a Connecticut man, ancestors were men of note. His grand-father, Colonel Thomas Grosvenor, com-manding the Second Connecticut Regiment in the Revolution, and his father, Major Peter Grosvenor, served in a Connecticut regiment in the war of 1813.

This is Judge Geddes' old district. Beriah Wilkins was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress to succeed the old judge. Beriah is a popular member, convivial, genial and always around. He has an Ohio birthright and is forty-two years old. His business is banking. He was elected in 1879 to the Ohio Senate, and was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1882.

J. O. Taylor is the successor of the late I. T. Updegraff. He is an Ohloan by birth, educated in the public schools and at Madison College. He taught school for a time and studied law at Concurati, being admitted to the bar in 1859, and graduating at the Cincianati Law College in 1809. served on military committees by the ap-pointment of the Governor from the openpointment of the Governor, 1863, when he ing of the war until June, 1863, when he entered the army in the Eighty-eighth Ohio, from which he was soon detached and made Judge-Advocate, and subsequent-

ly Judge-Advocate of the district of Indiana. This position he held until the close of the war. He was twice breveted for meritorious services in the discharge of his official duties. He served two years as prosecuting attorney of his county. Be-sides being a lawyer, he edited the Guernsey Times, a Republican newspaper, from



1. TAYLER. WICKHAM. 9. THOMPSON.

2. FORAN. 6. GROSVENOR. S. M'RINLEY. 10. OUTHWAITE.

II. I O TIVEOR 1960 until 1870. He is connected with a number of manufacturing establishments, but has devoted his time mainly to the prac-

The Canton district honors itself by hon-

arms the little Napoleon of protection, William McKinley. He made what is generally accepted as the best argument for the American system in his great debate of the Fiftieth Congress and gave an object lesson with a suit of clothes bought for ten dollars at the store of Leopold Morse, in Boston. This incident traveled farther than the speech itself, although a million s of that have gone over the country. Mr. McKinley was born at Niles, 1854. He enlisted in the United States Army in May, 1861, as a private soldier in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers and was mustered Captain of the same regiment, and Brevet Major in September, 1863. He was prosecuting attorney of Stock County, 1869-71; and was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses. He received the certificate of election to the latter, but late in the first session his opponent, Judge Wallace, was sented. He was elected to the Forty-ninth and re-elected to the Fiftieth.

The old Garfield district, lying along the lake shore, east of Cleveland, has Erra B. Taylor for its representative. He was born on a farm in Portage County, in his district, the son of a farmer, and until 20 years old he worked on a farm. His education was gained in the district schools and the village academy. In his twentieth year he went to Cleveland to read law; two years later he commenced practice in his native county. and declined a unanimous re-nomination. He removed to Warren in 1861, he went on the Common Pleas bench in 1877, to fill out a vacancy caused by death, and in due time was elected to succeed himself. He was nominated for the Forty-seventh Congress during the Presidential campaign of 1880, and when General Garfield resigned his seat in the Forty-sixth Congress on being elected President, Judge Taylor was elected to fill the vacancy; in this way he was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress before he was elected to the Forty-sixth. He

has been re-elected regularly ever since. George W. Crouse, of the Auron district, was born in Summit County, O., in 1832. He was a farmer until twenty-two years of age, and is now a manufacturer. He has been honored with no end of local minor He was a sergeant in Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and served in the fortifi-cations around Washington in 1864. He was elected to the Ohio State Senate in 1885, and

Cleveland's share in the Ohio delogation is that man of letters Law and Labor, with warm the heart of every veteran in the the remartic-sounding name of Martin Ambrose Foran. He is one of the handsome men on the Democratic side, his statuesque torso topped out with a truly ambrosial curl, is one of the figures that Western ladies like to have pointed out to them from the galleries. Mr. Foran was born on the banks of the Susquehanna in 1844, and is, therefore, precisely forty-four years old. He re-

Fennsylvania, taught school three years while the war was going on, and then, to get a taste of fighting, enlisted as a private in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Mr. Foran is a decided champion of laboring men, for he is a cooper by trade and, it is said, a good one. Law is his profession, and he was prosecuting attorney for the city of Cleveland for several years. He took his seat in Congress first with the Forty-eighth.

J. A. TRUESDELL.

HARRISON AND WORKING-MEN.

Himself a Poor Man, He Knows How to Sympathize with Those Who Toll. One fact that goes far to make the Repub ican Presidential candidate strong with the people is his earnest and outspoken chamionship of the interests of working mer As a matter of principle, every broad-minded man must have this cause at heart, but not every one has the personal sympathy with struggling tollers possessed and often expressed by General Harrison. The secret of this solicitude is not hard to find. It is simply a fellow-feeling, growing out of his own experience and the poverty with which he had to contend in his early years. Never in his life has General Harrison been a man of leisure. For thirty years, from the time he becan the practice of his pro-fession until to-day, he has been a hard worker, and much of this work, as all law yers know, must have been in the nature of laborious drudgery. In these thirty years, says the Indianapolis Journal, he has secured a modest competence; but it is the result of this patient, persistent industry, and is less in amount than that gained in the same time by men in mechanical pursuits and who class themselves more especially as "working-men."

Indeed, the mechanic is likely to win fortune sooner than the lawyer, and with less outlay of vitality, other things being equal. It is because the danger threatens that the other things may not continue equal and that the laboring man will be oppressed that brings friends like General Harrison to his defense. The General has suffered privaons and has gone through struggles, but before him was a prospect that success would finally crown his efforts. With the dangers threatening labor he sees that this prospect may be taken away from the working-man, and that he will be left in a position in which he may not only be unab vide for immediate wants, but will have no hope of a better future. General Harrison' sentiments on this subject have been indicated in a general way by his utterances on the tariff question and his carnest advocacy of protection for home industries. The trend of all his public speeches, whether on the subject of the Southern negro's wrongs or the American tariff system whi Democracy is attempting to break down, have all been in the direction of bettering the industrial situation. His expressions upon these points have, however, been very direct. He has repeatedly and specifically pointed out the danger threatening the laboring classes. In a speech made in this city last December he said:
"I think our working-men will wake up

to the fact that reduction in their wages, which every candid advocate of free trade or revenue reform admits must come with the adoption of his theories—a reduction variously estimated at from ten to twentyfive per cent.—is poorly compensated by the cheaper coat he is promised. This bull-inthe china-shop sort of work that our Democratic friends want to make of the tariff will not do." In an address made in Chicago in March

of this year he said: "I am one of those uninstructed political economists that have an impression that some things may be too cheap; that I can not find myself in full sympathy with this demand for cheaper coats, which seem to me necessarily to involve a cheaper man and woman under the coat. I believe it is true to-day that we have many things in this country that are too cheap, because whenever it is proved that the man or weman who produces any article can not get a decent living out of it, then it is too

What working-man can read these utterapces and not feel that he has a true and sympathetic friend in the Republican can-didate! They are the words not only of a statesman, but of a man with a soul, and one who, through a life of hard work and struggle, feels a loyal sympathy with every

INSPIRING WORDS.

General Harrison's Grand Utterances Im-

Twenty-four hours did not elapse between the nominating act of the convention and proof of its wisdom. General Harrison has ade two speeches, and they are among the best over made by a newly-nominated can didate. The campaign, it was said by the cynical, opened with a lack of sentiment. General Harrison has breathed the inspiring words. The Republican sentiment seace and good will; good will and peace. "The armies which are to fight out this great contest before the American people will encamp upon the high planes of princi-ple, and not in the low swamps of personal defamation or detraction." Thus he spoke to the citizens of Indianapolis who had assembled to congratulate him upon his nomination, and to assure him of their aid toward his election It was not, save the Chicago Inter Ocean, the pinint of a timerous man for of all public men none has less to fear from scrutiny of private record than he, and, even were he less irreproachable than he is, he has no element of fear in his make up. Men have imagined General Harrison be cold, austere, exclusive, but never cowardly. He will wage a campaign in which courtesy will be as conspionous as courage.

But the false supposition of the austerity linesa of the candidate's nature is dis solved by the general warmth of his two speeches. To the surviving soldiers of his old regiment he said: "May I ask you now, for I am too deeply moved by this visit to speak as I would desire, that each one will enter this door that will always open with a hearty welcome to you, and let me take you by the hand."

In Indianapolis the sincerity of this will go unquestioned; never was a man less given to false or theatrical display of emotion than Harrison. The plain and hearty welcome to his comrades was the outcome of those memories which he recalled with

unstudied but classic elequence "I remember that summer day when equipped and armed, we were called to leave our homes and cross the Ohlo river and enter the territory that was in arms against the Government which we had sworn to support. I recall, with you, the tender parting, the wringing of hands which we left those we leved. I recall the lute courage with which you went to do your part in the work of suppressing the great rebellion. I remember the scenes cipline of service and stekness; and all of those hard incidents which are necessary to convert citizens into veterans. I remember the scenes of the battle m which we stood together. I remember especially that broad and deep grave at the foot of the Resaca hill, where we left those gallant comrades who fell in that desperate

charge." And here one reminds bimself that the catas around was already as the was collected to the Ohio State Senate in 1885, and served during the regular and adjourned such giorieus and tender momories to resessions of the sixty-seventh General Assembly until March 4, 1887, when he resigned and was elected to the Fiftieth Contracts of the word may be made works. for the operation, of this speech to the rem-

> Pitteburgh Post (Dom) : The nom ex-Sensior Harrison is a stronger one than would have been that of Blaine or Sherman.

The crustees of Corpell university have decided to build one of the largest and finest library buildings in the country. It will cost

THE LATEST IN JEWELS.

In side comos a pretty pattern is a dull Silver band designs set into gold watchases flush with the surface are much ad-

A curled ram's horn of silver ending in griffin's head is an odd pendant for a queen Crochet needles of silver finished in

ottled oxidizing now so popular are both seful and pretty. An expensive riding whip has a har

composed of a silver claw, between the talons of which a large topus is firmly heid. A silver button hook having a handle resembling a section of bamboo is a pretty at-tackment for the six chain chatelaines.

A peculiar design in hairpins has a Roman gold horseshoe at the top. Seventeen graded moonstones are set at equal distances on the

A silver match box on which are two dials with movable pointers is the novelty offered to baseball enthusiasts to facilitate score keeping. An artistic and novel design in pecket

flasks represents a repousse silver crab snugly entangled in the silver cord meshes of the crab fisherman's net. An odd brooch represents a Catherine wheel in full action. The stream of fire is of

rubies and the sparks are diamends set at regular distances on a knife edge. A dainty parasol handle in the window of a Union square dealer represents a silver vine climbing about and nearly encircling a

spray of ivory blies of the valley. Silver rings, both flat and round, are meeting with a ready sale. A pretty design con sists of alternate chased and plain transverse

sections, the whole being slightly exidized. A brilliant brooch represents a bird of par-adise in colored enamels. The tail is formed by two diamond paved streamers of gold, starting from an emerald and ending in two

Portraits of any kind are now accurately reproduced in miniature on the inner or outer sides of gold or silver watch cases, and the durability of the likeness is guaranteed by the originators of the process.

To suit the taste of the more wealthy lovers of the "campaign" patterns in scarf pins there is already offered a Roman gold chanticleer with diamond eyes, an enameled comb of flery bue and a general odor of "victory" all about it.

A very pretty bracelet seen recently was of silver, and represented a section of thick jointed bamboo curled to fit the wrist. The finish was in the mottled exidization, which seems specially adapted for showing silver goods at their best.

The fair sex have an embarrassment of riches in the matter of shoe buckles for low quartered shoes. A pretty design is an etched scene depicting the pleasant coolness of the sea re, with a party of merry bathers disporting themselves in the surf.

The strap bracelets having watches on the upper side have been succeeded by handsome wide metal bands of either silver or gold, on which appear, in relief, various designs in green and red gold, the tiny timekeepers seing finished to correspond.

A dainty little lady's watch just imported bears upon the back of the case in enamel a scene, with two brightly hued butterflies disporting themselves among flowers and blossoms of equally brilliant colors. circle of pearls run around the entire cover ear the edge.-Jewelers' Weekly.

CREATION'S LOWER ORDERS

A New Jersey barber keeps a goat to deyour the hair shorn from his customers.

A large turtle was caught in the Eau Clairs river, in Wisconsin, with the date 1810 cut in the shell on its back. John Kilpatrick, of Clifton, Me., killed

three bears the past spring, making a total of fifty-four he has slain in twenty-five years. A black ram running with a flock of sheep in the mountains near Delano, Cal., a short time since chased # bear, when Bruin ran up a tree and was shot by the herder.

Cats are found to be the best exterminators of rabbits in New Zealand. They do great havor among the young ones, and in some sections scarcely a rubbit was to be seen.

A Connecticut colt is said to have been found getting pears to eat by rubbing himself against a pear tree until the shaking brought down the fruit, which he would eat, and then return and shake the tree again.

A lady living in Castine, Me., has a cat that sits up to the table with the family and eats from a plate as decorously as any child, but if a stranger happens to be there and cannot be coaxed back. A. J. Gill, of Dade City, Fla., is the owner

of an orange tree 53 years old, which is two and a balf feet in diameter and thirty five feet high. This tree has yielded 10,000 oranges in a single season, and it is believed, if no mishap supervenes, the product will reach 12,000 the present year. It is one of a group of eighteen, each but little inferior in Last year out in Iowa a mad dog bit a steer,

which in turn bit a pony, which tried its teeth upon a bull, which, upon going mad, chewed up fence rails as though they were hay, and wound up by hiting and goring his owner. So far the man has escaped rables, but his neighbors have raised a purse to send him to Pasteur for treatment, and he is now on his way in charge of a local physician.

STRAY BITS.

A Volapuk club has been formed at Walls

Swarms of Chinese are landing in British Columbia and stealing across the border into the United States.

The pin factories of England, France, Holland and Germany are said to turn out 77,000,000 pins daily. Leprosy is said to be spreading at an alarm-

ing rate in Russia. Thirty cases have been officially reported in Darvat alone. The one story frame cabin in which Andrew Johnson served his apprenticeship as a

tailor is still standing in Columbia, Tenn. Miss Leoline Daniels, of Athens, La., while preparing for her wedding, became suddenly ill and died about the hour she was to have been married.

The average expense of the Cornell gradu-ating class of 127 members through the was \$575 a year; highest, \$2,500, and owest, \$200. Florida promises to become a large procer of opium. Sixteen plants will po

an ounce, and an acre of poppies will yield Scientists say there is no plant that does not serve as food for some animal, but the only acticle used as food from the mineral

kingdom is common salt. Three thousand of Jersey's small sand crabs have been packed in jars and sent to a German university, in the hope that some may live to get there and adorn its museum of natural history.

Angiomania in Paris has had one good resuit. It has developed a fashion for walking among women. A constitutional is all the fashion, and the morning walk to the Bois is a brilliant eight to see.

Some ben's eggs that were accidentally covered up by some men plowing at Petaluma, Cal., lass summer, were hatched by the heat of the sun upon the earth, and the noise made by " chicks led to their discovery and

With Harrison as the leader the Repub-lican party can and will win.—Philadel-nhia Press.

Dr. Neal Mitchell, of Jacksonville, Fla left his revolver under the pillow of his room at Rome, and has just had it returned to him by a fellow traveler, who, however, kept it a year and carried it all around the

A world's wonder is a sinking m near Talolah, Go. It sinks all the time, but so slowly as hardly to be perceptible, but upon the occurrence of earthquakes any-where in the world goes down from one to six feet in a very brief space.

world with him.

An authorized representative of the duke of Saze Meiningen expects to be in New York in the course of a month for the purpose of making arrangements for an Ameri-can season of the duke's famous theatrical commany next autumn and winter.

The latest western wonder is a soap well near Buffalo Gaps, D. T., whose product is pronounced by a Chicago soap man equal to the best made by men, and which sparse residents thereabout declare to be, with the addition of a trifle of natural oil, simply gercous as an axle grease.

Moses Williams, of Brooklyn, wrapped newspaper around \$5,000 in greenbacks, and left the purcel on a chair in a New York tel for three hours. Those who noticed it and to think it was an old shirt, and sev-

eral persons were quite put out when Moses ed in and told what it contained. A brief description of a Kansas man's chinch bug fence may prove of interest to Wisconsin farmers who fear damage by the pest. He takes a strip of flooring and sets it in the ground with the groove up. In the groove he puts candle wicking and saturates it with coal oil. The chinch bug crawls off in disgust when he climbs on this side and

The Philadelphia Press says that the biggest check known to American banking was that for \$14,296,196, drawn by J. D. Taylor, treasurer of the Pennsylvania railroad, in payment for stock of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore held in Boston, and further that payment was delayed three weeks to let currency so accumulate as not to

derange balances. Near Kalamanoo, Mich., the other day, Alien Melimer, Esq., aged 83, was by his own direction buried to the music of a brass band and the vocal rendering of choice opera airs; and after the grave was filled the dead known only to his father, who had always sworn he would dance at his own funeral and is thought by the superstitious to have done it in the body of his son.

The Atlanta Constitution says the negro is changing in appearance and losing some of the birth marks peculiar to the African race. The new generation is showing the effects of a higher culture. Especially is this noticewhites shows its effect. The flat posed, kinky headed negro is passing away and be-coming an unknown race. All the colored children, no matter how dusky in hus, show the change. Longer bair, aquiline noses and smaller mouths, with thinner lips, are the rule.

Those who have unusually small heads may take comfort from the statement of a London exchange. It says that "seven" be ing the average size of a man's head as meas ured by his bat, "it appears that out of four-teen distinguished personages, two (Lord Chelmsford and Dean Stanley) were below, while two more (Lord Beaconsfield and the Prince of Wales) were exactly up to the average." Of the others, Dickens, Selbourne and Bright required 7%; Earl Russell, 7%; Lord Macaulay, Gladstone and Thackersy, 7%; Louis Philippe, 7%, and the archbish of York, Sfull!

An Average Cook.

"How do you like housekeeping, my dear? inquired Mrs. Matron of Mrs. Newlywed. "Oh, it's just levely! Charley thinks it's elightful! It's such a pleasant change, he says, from boarding house fare, and he just prepare our little meals. Do stay for tea. ou really must. It won't inconvenience me in the least. All I'll have to do will be to ready, and will only have to speak to our

girl and tell her there is to be one extra." And when she spoke to the girl she said: "Run around to the baker's and get dozen fresh rolls, a pound of assorted cake store, and a jar of raspherry preserves and some tarts. I guess that'll be all we want but the ten-and you can make that."-Tid Bits.

Overeating in Childhood.

The habit of overeating is commonly made in childhood, when ignorance and sensation override moderation of appetit; and reason able caution. The child should be restricted should not be allowed to make a hog of it When the growth is attained and the system no longer easily eliminates the waste poses of repair, then the body begins to store up fat beyond what is of use and fags out the muscles in carrying it around; or, if there is no fattening with overeating, there are dyspetsia, fevers, gout, rheumatism, billousnes and other ills. A temperance organization which should lay down as its fundamental law abstinence from excessive eating, would donway with the greater part of the ordinary sicknesses among persons who should live to the law. Good Housekeeping.

Words and Their Uses.

As Miss Angelina, who lives at the South End, came down to breakfast the other morning, looking a trifle pale but very happy, he mother, looking sternly toward the daughter cleared her throat and remarked in a s "My dear, Edwin stayed much later than

Be careful, my child; I am quite sure

usual last night, did he not?"

No, indeed, mother, he didn't stay at all

to. Why, what makes you think he did?"
"Because I happened to be awake when he was going out, and I heard him whisper to you at the door, 'Just one?"-Botton True

I knew a maiden young and fally With eyes of blue And golden hat, And lips the has Of cherries rare.

A girl she was to drive one mad;
One fault and only one she had She punned. When first I saw her I did know

For weal or wos,
Nor long did well.
To tell her so.
"Pate's that you say?" I shrieled out Pod.
For no girl could I over wed
Who punned. —Columbus Disputch.

Two little mines belonging to different bouseholds, but living in the same neighbor-hood, on the cast cide, have consed to speak as they pust by. Death lately robbed one of them of a haby brother. The other evening she went by the house of a neighbor, while her former communion was sitting on the she went by the house of a meighter, while her former companion was sitting on the door step with a young lady. Both with a ton of the head and aswing of their skirts expressed their mutual contempt, "Why," said the young hely to the one on the door step, "don't you speak to Maggie any more? "No, I don't," was the response. "She thinks their awful smart just because their haby died."—Buffallo Courier.

Evidence of Smartness

---Priend to convalencent)—I s'pose your poeumonia cost you a good deal, Brown!
Convalencent—Oh, not I got it in an open street car for five cents—Harner's Rame. COOKING IN SCHOOLS.

SEVERAL REASONS WHY IT MAY NOT BE PROFITABLE

Knowledge of Elementary Stu Needed-Let Cookery be Learned at

The women who propose to introduce instruction in the science and set of cooking into the public schools undoubtedly mean well. Their offer to pay the expenses of a teacher and to provide the articles that are to be prepared for food is commendable. It is understood, however, that this proposition is only with a view of making a public ex-periment. If it is successful toe design is to have cooking taught, as reading writing, German and music now are, at the cost of taxpayers. It will take its piace in the rec

That every woman, whatever her rank, should understand now to prepare the various rinds of food in common use is certain.

Nothing promotes the bappiness of mankind
in general as much as good food. Poorly
prepared food ruins the health of many famlies. Wasteful cooking prevents the pros-perity of a still larger number. Economy in the kitchen, it is said, enabled the French nation to pay the indemnity demanded by Germany for a foolish war and allowed the researchy to contribute millions newsed dispersuntry to contribute millions toward dig-ging the Panama canal Persons of every age and condition appreciate a good meal Cooking deserves to be recognized as one of science as well as skill and experience are required. It is one of the most nopeful signs of the times that several chemists have lately delivered courses of sectures and written works on the science of cookery. The latter are now taking the piace of the empirical

cook book.

The propriety, however, of introducing cooking into the common schools is questionable. An attempt is made to impart is tion in quite too many things now. The school life of the majority of pupils is limited to 500 days. They cannot learn to read, write and compute simple numbers in this short time. Every new branch interferes to occupy a place above that of the common animals it is certainly necessary that they learn to read in the language of the country, to express their thoughts on paper and to compute numbers. A very large proportion of pupils leave the schools now only only one step removed from illiteracy German, music, draming and gymnastics have each had an influence in preventing them from learning how to use the English language in any other way than in conversation

A knowledge of cookery can be nequired out of school much better than a knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. If a girl can read and write t derstands the value of weights and measuses, and is tolerably familiar with the terms employed in practical science, she can learn much about cookery by the study of books. A knowledge of the elementary studies ordinarily taught in common schools is as important to learning cookery as to learning

SEVERAL OBJECTIONS.

There are great objections to fitting up come in school houses to be used for cooking food. Ovens, stoves, ranges and a large sary for conducting operations. Meat, game, fish, fruits, vegetables, butter, lard, pepper, spice, vinegar and many more articles must be brought to the school house every day or kent in stock. The odor of the kitchen will likely to extend to every room in the building. The children who are making muc' pies under the direction of the instructor in art will wish they had some of the bacon and eggs, corned beef and cabbage, pork and liver, beefsteak and onions or fried cake and cottage choose that are being prepared by the class in cookery in the room beneati

If cookery is introduced in the schools there will properly be a demand for instruction in cutting, fitting and making articles of cloth portant that girls know how to wash, starch and some lady fingers. And stop at the gro-cer's and get some canned beef; and get some cold boiled tongue at the delicatessen in the public schools. It does not follow, however, that the public schools should up dertake to give instruction in every depart ment of hearning or in every art practiced in They have already attempted to do too much -Chicago Times.

Gen. B. F. Butler's Famous Order. While the Ancient and Honorable artillery

risitors from London and Scaton were in Washington a party of them made a call one evening on Gen. Butler, who happened to be in town. The general was in one of his most gracious moods, and as full of his peculiar humor as an egg is full of mest. He was glad to see his caders, and made them feel that they were walcome. The Englishmen showed a great interest in bim, and came away delighted with their reception. Their away delighted with their reception. Their curlosity was quite equal to their interest, and they plied the general with questions which were characterized by a sort of mix-ture of Yankee inquisitiveness and British huntness. Maj. Becker "wanted to know, you know," about that famous order at New Orleans for the summary and degrading punshmept of any women who should invult a

isament of any woman who should insult a soldier, the major stating frankly that it had caused a good deal of indignation shour chevalier Englishmen.

"Well, gentlemen," said the general, with chevalier Englishmen.

"Well, gentlemen," said the general, with a twinkle in his eye, "I am very glad to tell you how that happened. One of my officers, a modest, Christian gentleman, went to church one Sunday. Just as he was about to enter the door a woman stepped up to him and spit in his face. On his return he reported the occurrence to me. 'What did you do? I saked. 'Do, general, said he, what could I do! I just took out my handherchief, wiped my face and went into the obserch.' I said: 'That's all right, but I can't stand this sort of thing, and I'm going to do semething about it.' I looked ever a whole lot of city ordinances and manicipal requisitions and papers of that sort, and at last, gentlemen, I found just what I wanted in a requisition of the city of London, which I espied and made the basis of the famous order which mused so much indignation emong the good people across the water and sinvehers. I want to tell you furthermore, 'pursued the general, 'that is was a perfectly effective order. There was not a single same of punishment under it. The ladies of New Orleans wouldn't visiate it because they did not wish to be taken for woman of the town, and the women of the town wouldn't visiate it because they did not wish to be taken for woman of the town, and the women of the town wouldn't visiate it because they did not wish to be taken for

An immigrant was leaving Castle Garden the other day, when a friend saked what stramship be came over on. The innerentend his head and thought for erratched his head and thought for a while.
Finally be can word: "I don't exactly know her name, but there was an O, H dod's her on her how."—New York World.

on her how."—New York World.

It is the American system or presented against life Cloweland's British free trade. It is a Union solidier against the man of whom Gen. Shorman super.

"Cloveland is seventoen years younger than I. He should have shouldneed a mostat and gone to the front. Breezes body capable of carrying a gran should have offered his services. Then the war would not have heated as long as it did. At Vicksbury and Gettysfurg we were short handed, and if these men who image in the rear had gone to the front the war would have been overing year agency than it was."